

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Epidemic grippe—Plague at Payta, Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, August 12, as follows: Week ended August 10, 1904. Present officially estimated population 60,000. Mortality from all causes 44, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; infectious fever, 2; pernicious fever, 1; fevers (without classification), 7; tuberculosis, 6; grippe, 2; enteric diseases, 6; from all other causes, 18. An epidemic of grippe exists throughout Ecuador and yellow fever continues along the line of the Guyaquil and Quito Railroad and in some of the river villages near this city. No case is known to exist in Guayaquil. The deaths reported from this disease within the past two weeks were imported.

Reports received here of the plague situation in northern Peru indicate an increased activity in Payta. Within the past seven days 16

cases and 6 deaths were reported.

During the week 3 vessels cleared, after fumigation, for Ancon, C. Z. On August 6, steamship *Tucapel* en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, took 5 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. On the same date steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon via other ports with the following personnel: Crew 54, cabin passengers 6, all told 60. There were no passengers for Ancon. August 9, steamship *Chile*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, left with 2 cabin and 1 steerage passengers. Twenty-five pieces of baggage were inspected and 6 immune certificates issued during the week. Three stowaways who came ashore from steamship *Chile* have been placed under observation.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 22, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended August 6 there were registered in Egypt 12 fresh cases of plague (with 7 deaths), namely, 8 cases (4 deaths) in Alexandria, 2 cases (1 death) in Zagazig, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, and 1 case (1 death) in the district of Minieh.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 29, of August 1, there have been registered 965 new cases of cholera and 950 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 6 was higher than it has been since the end of August, 1901—i. e., almost three years, amounting, calculated on the year, to 22.5 per thousand of the population, as against 16.1 in the preceding week. In spite of this increase, however, only eight of the large cities of Germany showed

more favorable figures—namely, Hamburg, Altona, Kiel, Cassel, Elberfeld, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 17 per thousand), and Schöneberg (with 12.6). London, Paris, and Vienna also had lower rates of mortality than Berlin. But the following towns had a considerably higher death rate than that of this city: Munich, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Dresden, Bremen, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 28.6), Nuremberg, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg, Leipsic, Cologne, and Düsseldorf (with 46 per thousand). The death rate of infants rose from 6.8 to 10.8 per year and thousand.

Acute intestinal diseases showed a marked increase as compared with the preceding week, causing 327 deaths, against 188 in the foregoing week. Nineteen adults and 161 infants succumbed to cholerine. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 56 victims. There were also registered 70 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 65 deaths from cancer, 19 deaths from measles, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria; and, finally, 24 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Reports from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows:

Week ended August 15, 1904. Present officially estimated population 3,500. No deaths. Prevailing diseases malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 9	Belize	17 43	5 2		

The Beverly cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Week ended August 22, 1904: No deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Aug. 16	Anselm	43 15			

The Anselm cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, August 22, as follows: Week ended August 20, 1904. Number of vessels disinfected, 2; vessels certified, 2.